THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865. NO. 83

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day,			$ 1 00
1 "	1 week,			3 50
1 "	2 "			6 00
1 "	3 "			8 00
1 "	1 month,			10 00
1 "	2 "			15 00
1 "	3 "			20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

A Little World at Home.

In morning walks I often pass
A cottage by a plot of grass,
  where perfumed flowers love to bloom;
A very neat and cheery place.
  Where is not found one shade of gloom—
    Though there, they say,
    One hides away,
As if it surely were a tomb,

And as the sun this bright May morn,
Arose to tell a day was born,
  I stopped a moment by the gate,
To talk with her who never minds
  The wide world's love, or frowns or hate,
    But sits before
    Her cottage door,
And is as happy as the great.

Said I to her, "The world is wide;
Have you no wish to see outside—
  To taste its pleasures as you roam?"
She answered with her sweetest smile,
  "I have a little world at home!
    Outside are jars
    And strife and wars,
But here they never, never come.

"Outside the hearts are often stung
By poisoned words from slander's tongue.
  And tiny barks upon life's sea,
Are often wrecked mid the gloom;
  From ills like these I now am free.
    I have a child
    A husband mild—
These are a little world to me!"

O happy heart! what thought in scorn,
They say that you were lowly born,
  And may not in their circle come?
If joy dwells not beneath your roof,
  It dwelleth not 'neath palace dome.
    Of rich and gay,
    How few can say
"I have a little world at home?"

THE WIRZ TRIAL.—We can probably say nothing affecting the management of military trials that will not be attributed to spite against the present Secretary of War; and yet we cannot suppress our feeling that the false start in the Wirz trial was a bungle, and not a fair business transaction. There either was or was not evidence attainable which justified the indictment of James A. Seddon, (late Confederate Secretary of War,) General Robert E. Lee and L. D. Northrop, as conspirators to murder our soldiers when in prison at Andersonville. If there was such evidence, the trial should have proceeded as it began; if there was not, it was unfair and unjust to arraign these persons, and send the blasting indictment all over the world. We don't believe in striking foul blows, especially at those who are down.—*New York Tribune.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE divided this collection district into divisions as follows: 1st division to include Anson and Union counties; 2d do Stanly and Cabarrus; 3d do Rowan; 4th do. Davidson; 5th do. Davie and Yadkin; 6th do. Forsythe and Stokes; 7th do. Surry, Allegany and Ash; 8th do. Wilkes; 9th do. Iredell; 10th do. Mecklenburg; 11th do. Gaston and Lincoln; 12th do. Catawba and Alexander; 13th do. Cleaveland; 14th do Rutherford, Polk and McDowell; 15th do. Burke and Caldwell; 16th do. Wautauga, Yancy and Mitchell; 17th do. Buncombe and Madison; 18th do. Henderson and Transylvania; 19th do. Haywood and Jackson; 20th do. Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of suv loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

..... and subscribed before me, this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, and to 71 to 78, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

d1f82

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N.C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

dtf81

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash.*

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins, Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER,
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-63

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE—4th door of brick row, opposite Court House. Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m, 3 to 6 p. m. He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.
Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

MULES, HORSES WAGONS AND AMBULANCES FOR SALE.

I HAVE a fine lot of the above which I will sell or exchange for cotton, wheat and corn.

W. G. McNEELY,
Near McNeely's Mills.
[w1t.d1 w 74

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON
Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

all ottc Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C,
August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, Stated Clerk.

[td-73]

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.
Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FRAME FAMILY RESIDENCE, nearly new, in the town of Newton, N. C. The house is two stories high, and contains five rooms and cellar, and has all necessary out houses and good garden, containing TWO ACRES and 18 perches of land, fruit trees, and good neighborhood.

Price, $2.500 in notes of the Bank of N. C; $900 in Greenbacks, or $600 in gold or silver.

Further information can be obtained only within 10 days by addressing or calling on

E. L. BROCKETT,
Aug. 23—2td80 Newton, N C.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6 25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL GOING WEST		ACCOMODATION.	
Leave Raleigh	7 40 p. m	Leave Raleigh	6 00 a. m
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro	12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury	5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte	7.00. "

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte	5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury	9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro	1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh	7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eang. & Sup't.

(t-67)

WANTED.

COPIES OF THE 'DAILEY' and 'WEEKLY' "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," bearing dates From the 1st to the 12th of April, 1865. Send them to the "BANNER" Office, and oblige,

J. J. BRUNER.
Aug. 24. 3t-77

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.
August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, New River, N. C. July 5-62m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright,

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIE of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug 10th 65—3mo.

Good News! Good News!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

ARE at their old stand Jenkin's corner. Old times have come agai, and they would invite City and Country Merchants to call and examine their stock of

Dry Goods. Clothing, Hats and Caps,

and a large and general variety of GOODS of every kind and description.

We receive from the Northern Markets the latest styles of goods

WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.

☞ PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.
3wd70 Jenkin's Corner.

Home Intelligence Office.

IN ORDER to meet a want in the community at large, the undersigned has opened an office to assist persons in procuring good servants, and servants in procuring good homes, for the present or ensuing year. Those wishing employment will find it greatly to their interest to call and have their names registered, with certificates of recommendation.

Office—Register office in the Court House.
Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M.

A. JUDSON MASON.

For reference—Jas. H. Enniss, Mayor; Dr. Wm H. Howerton. tfd76-tfw2

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 31, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

Qualifications for Voters.

The qualification for voters are that a paroled man of the Confederate army and navy, under and including the rank of Colonel, in the one and under and including the rank of Lieutenant in the other, shall be permitted to vote and all other citizens, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes in the President's Amnesty Proclamation; also, that they exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty oath signed by himself, and certified to by at least two justices of the Peace, and furthermore that they be citizens, as required by the laws inforce preceeding May 20th, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

THE ELECTION.

The coming election is creating a great excitement and unusual interest, and by the time the day of election comes, it will be up to fever heat. The Radicals are busy organizing their forces, and are trying to find some one of their number with strength enough to enter the race against our high mettled courser, who will distance them all in the contes. Yesterday they inaugurated their war fare by placarding the city with bills announcing that Ham. C. Jones, Jr., was an original secessionist, &c., all of which is untrue. He was a firm Union man to the last, and those who make this charge know it. It is useless to attempt to falsify the record of Col. Jones. He is too well known, and the sentiments he entertained in 1861, and that he now entertains in 1865, are well understood by the community.

[illegible] young men of Rowan will take this matter in hand and come earnestly to the support of one of their own number—On the whole breadth of the country a more honorable, high-minded, and intelligent young man, could not be found, and if elected, he will in the Convention labor for the interests of the people, the State, and the country, and reflect by a wise, dignified, and patriotic course, honor upon his constituency.

The Radicals, we understand, are busy preparing their platform, one plank of which will probably be the repudiation of all debts contracted during the war both public and private. Another plank will be the opposition to the Monroe Doctrine. All these questions are well in their way, but this is not the time to discuss them, and the members of the Convention will have just about as much to do with the enforcement and non-enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine as they will have with the moon. The real aim after all before the people is to select two of their best and most patriotic citizens to represent them in the Convention, trusting to their character, virtues, and good sense, their actions on the questions that will agitate the Convention. Such men are Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, Jr., and we are satisfied the people will think and act with us by returning them by a large majority to the Convention.

The Election.

Strain every nerve young men of Rowan for Ham. C. Jones, jr., our candidate for the Convention—every young man in the county should do all in his power to secure his election. He is one of them.

Loyal men of Rowan, rally to the support of our ticket for the Convention.—All loyal men love their country, and Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, jr., are the men to advance your interests.

GOV. BROWNLOW AND JOHN BELL.—Gov. Brownlow thus writes to his paper, the Knoxville Whig, from Nashville, August 5:

I have had a long interview with John Bell. He is ten years older in appearance than when the war began. His teeth are out, and that affects his speech. His hair and whiskers are very gray, and he is very much stooped, and leans upon his staff like an old man is expected to do. I treated him very kindly. He talks very freely about the rebellion, and in opposition to it. He says the Secessionists in the South are all lunatics without any lucid intervals—that is to say they are crazy all the time. I believe it is a principal in law, that if a lunatic has lucid intervals at times, he is responsible for acts perpetrated in those intervals.

And medical writers say that lunatics without lucid intervals are incurable.

I accompanied the old gentleman to the headquarters of General Thomas, and after a short but agreeable interview with the General, we went to the office of the Provost Marshal General where the old gentleman took the amnesty oath and placed himself right on the record.

"THE hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity." In heathen Rome alone do we read that the conqueror slaughtered his vanquished adversary in the Arena. "*Væ victis*" should have no place in our vocabulary. In the prize, ring, when a battle has been fairly fought and an antagonist knocked down the victor should bind up his wound, wash away the blood, send him home in his carriage, and dine with him the next day. This is Anglo Saxon—this is manly—shows pluck.

We will try to bear our calamities with dignity; for we are men. Having accepted the wager of battle, we abide its result. But we do protest against the course of a portion of the Northern press. Why should they, after the conflict is over, publish articles, and, pile Pelion on Ossa, in the shape of diatribes, blackening the character, and crying out for the blood of those who have led us to battle. The war is over, and surely, as General Sickles said in his speech last 4th of July. "If the men who have fought the South can forgive them those who have staid at home should be willing." As for our military leaders in the late war, we have no fear for them. Generals Grant and Sherman have pledged *their honor in arms, their sacred word as soldiers*, that they shall not be molested.

That learned writer, Vattel, one of the highest and most universally accepted authorities on the Law of Nations, says, page 424: "A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge.—Those two parties, therefore, must, necessarily, be considered as transformed, and constituting, at least for the time, two separate bodies—two distinct societies."

"*Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the State, and resisting the lawful authority*, they are not the less divided in fact.—Besides who shall judge them? Who shall pronounce on which side the right or the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superior. They stand, therefore, in precisely the same predicament, as two nations who engage in conflict, and being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms. This being the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war, those maxims of justice, humanity, moderation and honor, forming the international code, are strictly to be observed in every civil war. For the same reasons which render these maxims a matter of obligation between nation and nation, it becomes equally and even more necessary in the unhappy circumstances of two incensed parties lacerating their common country. * * * Whenever, therefore, a numerous body of men think they have a right to resist the *sovereign*, and feel themselves in a condition to appeal to the sword, the war ought to be carried on by the contending parties in the same manner as by two contending nations, and ought to leave open the same means for preventing its being carried to outrageous extremities, *and for the restoration of peace*." So wrote the great Vattel.

Yes, *the restoration of peace*, that is what we and the whole country ask.—Every Virginian regards it now as his sacred duty to put forth his most earnest efforts to restore Virginia's prosperity and former *status*. And no where will President Johnson find a more cordial support in his policy of conciliation and reconstruction than in the Old Dominion.

Richmond Times.

The Louisville Journal says:

Yesterday a Major, who has fought most gallantly in the war, addressed a soldier at the door of our office, "What candidate for Congress do you intend to vote for?" said he. "Oh, I don't know; I have not attended any of these meeting." "Well, what need have you for going to meetings to make up your mind?—Haven't you been to meetings where they spoke through muskets?" "Yes, sir." And who was with you?" "You were Major." "And who else?" "Gen. Rousseau." "Didn't he fight bravely?" "He did." "You should vote for him then." The soldier paused a moment and his answer came resolutely forth, "I will."

That was very handsome electioneering.

GENERAL NEWS.

A few responsible person are to be allowed to open bar rooms in Raleigh.

The ram Albermarle, which was sunk near Plymouth, N. C., has been placed in the dry dock at the Gosport Navy Yard, and will be thoroughly repaired and fitted for service.

As a pugilistic feat, the "Mill on the Floss" is exceeded in a recent shipwreck account, which tells about "a woman two days on a spar with an infant."

Pittsburg has been thrown into great excitement by the discovery, in that city, of a man with his throat cut from ear to ear.

Mrs. Martha Grinders has been arrested in Pittsburg for poisoning a lady named Mrs. Mary A Chambers. Both parties were highly respectable.

Judge Wright and his four sons were brutally murdered in Phelp county, Missouri.

Col. Walter H. Taylor, Adjutant General of Gen. Lee, is underwriter's agent in Norfolk.

A mad bull broke loose the other day, in St. Louis, dashed down one of the main streets, gorging several people as he passed, and, at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, charged on General Sherman and his Adjutant. The General made a successful flank movement and escaped, while the Adjutant retired behind strong fortifications, narrowly escaping.

A little girl in Hartford, Conn., tried to see how many times she could jump her rope. She reached 500 times, and then fell to the ground dead.

Wm. H. F. Lee, son of Gen. Lee, who, after the surrender of the rebel army, repaired to the White House, on York River, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, still remains at that place. Armistead & William Christian, two young men formerly of his command, and Andrew Shackleford of the Confederate artillery attended him. A German and an Irishman and two freedmen were subsequently added to their force. They began plowing on the 29th of April, and have made a splendid crop of corn, which is estimated at 1,500 bushels.

The steamer George Leary was run into on Thursday night by another steamer, in the Chesapeake bay, and cut to the water's edge. The passengers were all saved.

A severe skirmish occurred with a party of Indians on the 26th ult., near Platte bridge. Lieut. Colins of the 11th Ohio and twenty-seven men of that regiment were killed. The Indians have gone South, and a regiment of Cavalry is in pursuit.

A fire occurred in New York on the 25th, destroying the fire-work establishment of Mr. Jones on John street. Two female operatives were burned to death.

John Mitchell is now allowed to promenade the grounds inside Fortress Monroe.

No preperations for the trial of Davis have been made, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

A fire occurred in Lynchburg, Va., last Thursday, destroying four houses on Main street. Loss over $100,000.

An accident occured on the Tennessee and Alabama R. R. on the 25th inst. by which fifteen persons were killed.

Paroled prisoners against whom there are no charges preferred are entitled by a recent decision of the State department to receive passports to go abroad and remain.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter is in Washington and asks for her husband release and permission for him to leave the country forever.

Brig. Gen. Crocker died at Willards Hotel in Washington City recently of typhoid fever.

The Washington Star of Saturday afternoon, says, Col. Amos Binny, Chief Paymaster in the department of Virginia and North Carolina, has within a few days been ordered from Richmond to Washington for examination on complaint of having so manipulated the funds in his charge, amounting to some millions, as to pocket between thirty and fifty thousand dollars. The suspicion is, that this was done by paying the soldiers in seven-thirty bonds and then receiving a share of the profits which the Virginia banks made by buying these up at a discount of four and eight dollars on the hundred.

The Shenandoah continues her depredations.—Many other vessels have been destroyed.

The Brother Johnathan with three hundred passengers has been lost on the coast of Oregon. Brig. Gen. Wright is said to be among the lost.—Only fou teen men and women were saved.

It is said that President Johnson has telegraphed the Mississippi Convention complimenting them upon their progress in the work of reconstructin.

President Johnson and family will probably visit Richmond in a few days.

Wirz's trial progresses.

Secretary Stanton has gone North for a few days.

Gold in New York on the 26th, 144

There has been a Fenian riot in Ireland.

Gov. Johnson, of Ga., has issued a proclamation instructing all pardoned or amnestied civil officers to discharge the duties of their offices under the laws prior to secession.

Paroled prisoners desiring to leave the United States can do so; but cannot return without permission.

Some eighty Major Generals, brevet Major Generals and Brigadier Generals have been mustered out of service.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The night express train from Iowa, on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad ran into a culvert which had been washed away by a storm last night. The engineer, fireman, express messenger, and one passenger were killed, and three passengers were injured, but not seriously.

The following special No. 20, s important to all holding tobacco, as well as those engaged in the sale or manufacture of it, in any of its forms, and should be kept for reference:

SPECIAL NO. 20.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1865.

SCHEDULE of the rates of duty on Manufactured Tobacco, including Snuff and Cigars, under the Excise Laws of July 1, 1865, and June 30, 1864; and also under the Amendatory Acts of March 3, 1863, and March 3, 1865

On and after September 1, 1862, and prior to March 3, 1863, the rates of duty on Manufactured Tobacco were as follows:

1. Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, and all chewing tobacco, and smoking tobacco prepared without all the stems in, valued at more than 20 cents per lb.	$0 15 per lb.
2. Cavendish plug, twist, fine-cut, and all chewing tobacco, and smoking tobacco prepared without all the stems in, valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per lb.	10 per lb.
3. Smoking tobacco, with the stems in,	5 per lb.
4. Smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems,	2 per lb.
5. Cigars, valued at not over $5 M.	1 50 per M.
6. Cigars, valued at over $5 and not over $10 per M,	2 00 per M.
7. Cigars, valued at over $10 and not over $20 per M	2 50 per M.
8. Cigars, valued at over $20 per M.	3 50 per M
9. Snuff of all descriptions,	20 per lb.

On and after March 9, 1863, and prior to July 1, 1864:

10. Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, and all chewing tobacco,	15 per lb
11. Smoking tobacco, made without all the stems in,	15 per lb.
12. Smoking tobacco, made with all the stems in,	5 per lb.
13. Smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems,	5 per lb.

The rates of duty on Snuff and Cigars are the same as under the act of July 1862, given above.

On and after July 1, 1864, and prior to April 1, 1865:

14. Cavendish, plug, twist, and all other kinds of chewing tobacco including fine-cut, and smoking tobacco prepared without all the stems in,	35 per lb.
15. Smoking tobacco made with all the stems in,	25 per lb,
16. Refuse tobacco, known as fine-cut shorts,	25 per lb.
17. Smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems,	15 per lb.
18. Snuff of all descriptions,	35 per lb.
19. Cigarettes, made wholly of tobacco,	3 00 per M.
20. Cheroots, or short sixes, valued at not over $5 per M, exclusive of the tax,	3 00 per M.
21 Cigars, valued at over $5 per M, and not over $15, exclusive of the tax,	8 00 per M.
22. Cigars, valued at over $15 per M, and not over $30, exclusive of the tax,	15 00 per M.
23. Cigars, valued at over $30 per M, and not over $45, exclusive of the tax,	25 00 per M.
24. Cigars, valued at over $15 per M, exclusive of the tax.	40 00 per M.

On and after April 1, 1565:

25. Cavendish plug or twist.	40 per lb.
26. Tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced to a condition for use by hand,	30 der lb.
27. Fine-cut chewing tobacco whether manufactur'd with the stems in or not,	40 per lb.
28. All other chewing tobacco not otherwise provided for,	15 per lb.
29. Smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, and so sold,	15 per lb.
30. Smoking tobacco of all descriptions, and imitations thereof,	35 per lb.
31. Snuff of all descriptions, when prepared for use,	40 per lb.
32. Cigars, Cheroots, and Cigarettes, made wholly of tobacco,	10 00 per M.
33. Cigarettes enclosed in paper wrappers, ad valorem tax,	5 per ct
34. Tobacco used in filling Cigarettes,	35 per lb.

The tax on Tobacco, Snuff, or Cigars, accrues when they are sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture. A removal from the factory to the store or warehouse of the manufacturer is not such a removal as renders the goods liable to be assessed for the tax thereon, since the ordinary storerooms connected with the manufactory are included as a part of the place of manufacture.

Whenever it is proposed to remove tobacco or any other manufactured goods or articles from and beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, the duty to which such tobacco or other articles are liable must be immediately ascertained. In order to this, inquiry should be made—1st. Whether the goods were manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1, 1862. If

they were, no duty is to be assessed upon them. 2d. Whether a sale, or such a transfer or removal of the goods has ever been made as would cause the tax to accrue. 3d. At what precise time was the sale or the transfer or the removal of the goods made When these facts are satisfactorily determined the Assessor will have no difficulty in ascertaining the proper rates and the amount of tax to be assessed by the aforegoing table.

All tobacco, snuff or cigars, subject to a tax under either of the excise laws, in the hands of the manufacturer or producer thereof on the first day of April, 1865, will be liable, when sold, consumed, remove for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, to the rates of duty existing on and after April 1, 1865.

Tobacco, snuff, and cigars my be removed from one district to another in the U States, or from any port within the States lately in insurrection to a Northern port, under bonds, as per Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. They may also be exported in bond, provided the district to which such removal is made is a port of entry.

Before any tobacco, snuff, or cigars are transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, whether in bond or otherwise, the same must be inspected and branded with the date of its manufacture the rate of tax to which it is liable, and such marks as will enable the officers of internal revenue in every case to identify the precise lot shipped or transported.

If tobacco, &c., is to be transported on which the tax has been paid, or which is claimed to be exempt from duty, in addition to the inspecting and marking, as indicated above, the owner or party desiring to transport will procure the certificate of the Collector of the district from which it is to be removed that the tax has been paid on that identical lot of tobacco, &c., or his certificate, endorsed by the Assessor of the district, that he is satisfied that such lot, so inspected, branded or marked, as set forth in said certificate, is not liable to any duty.

All tobacco, snuff, or cigars landed in any district beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection without the Inspector's brand and marks, as indicated above, and without being accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of the district from which the goods were transported that the tax has been paid, or that he has satisfactory evidence that they are not subject to any tax, will be liable to be seized forfeited, and sold for the payment of taxes, according to the rates imposed by the law now in force, in whatever district they may be found. Collectors seizing any such goods will hold them for a sufficient time for the owner or parties interested to show, if such is the case, that the goods are not liable to any duty, or that the duty to which they were liable has been paid.

WILLIAM ORTON,
Com'r Internal Revenue.

LOCAL.

An Excitement.

A great excitement took place yesterday morning near Enniss' Drug Store.—Some soldiers became offended with a citizen, and a row was the result. The matter was determined, however, by the prompt action of the Intendant and Chief of Police, who by their calmness and promptness succeeded in quieting the disturbance before any serious results followed. Several of the parties engaged were conveyed to the guard house.

Shooting Within the Incorporation.

By reference to another column it will be seen that Col. J. Packard, commanding this post, has issued an order against the promiscuous discharging of fire arms, by soldiers or citizens, within the limits of Salisbury: It is, also, a violation of the town ordinances; yet, we do not unfrequently hear the report of fire arms in various parts of the city. It is to be hoped that offenders will be warned in time, as they will most assuredly reap the penalty of such heedlessness, whenever apprehended.

The Post Office

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Anthony Bencini has received his commission as post master at this place, and is comfortably esconced in a good room in *Cowan's brick row.* It will be gratifying to many of the citizens too, that the change of office has been made, as it has long been disagreable to the majority of them to get to the old stand. The office is now convenient to all occupying as it does a central position.

Richmond Papers.

We are continually placed under obligation to Mr. J. O. White, the very efficient express agent at this place, for late Richmond papers. We have received papers through this excellent institution from three to five days in advance of the mails. But we are in hopes to see in a few days, the mails do much better. There is no doubt that the government, both State and National, is doing all in its power to restore them.

Western N. C. R. R,

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Western N. C. R. R. will take place today at Newton. A new President, Superintendent and Board of Directors are to be elected. It is probable that Col. Tod R. Caldwell will be elected President. We hope that such officers will be elected as will restore the road to its former excellence and character. The cars leave here at 7 o'clock this morning, and will return after the meeting.

Cases Before Freedmen's Bureau.

SALISBURY, Aug. 29, 1865.

Jake, (colored) complained that Mr. D. W. Sharp struck him with an axe (case sustaind.) Mr. Sharp fined $25,00 or three months imprisonment in county jail. (paid fine.)

Mary Jane (colored) complained her master had driven her away without pay for her services. Wrote he master to furnish her with two months provisions or $4 per month.

John, (colored) complained Christain Holliker struck him without cause. Ordered Christain Holliker to appear at this office on Friday Sept. 1st. 1865.

Mrs. Davis complained William (colored) eleven years old, had run away and left his mother and two small children at Mrs. Davis'. Ordered William to go back and help support his mother and her children.

Rose, (colored) complains her mistress wishes her to wash and bake, and she prefered working in the field. Ordered her to go back and do as her mistress wished her to do.

John Freeze complained Gabriel (colored) came home drunk and beat his wife also threatened to poison his (Freeze's) family. Ordered Gabriel's arrest and sent him to jail till further orders.

Qualifying.

Such persons as wish to vote at the coming election, should call at the store of A. J. Mock Esq., in Murphy's brick row and qualify.

TO FARMERS.

The greater portion of the people of this State have neglected farming too much. There has been too much of a disposition to play instead of work; but now the slaves are free, and every one must hire or do his work himself, it becomes every farmer, mechanic, and indeed, the whole working population, to make everything pay.

Farmers usually clear too much land, and after they have tended it as long as it will bring one kind of grain, it is then thrown out for pasture. This should not be. Every foot of land should be well manured, ploughed, and strict attention given to it; that the poor land may be made rich, and the rich land richer.

Let every one go to work to improve what he has, especially the farmer. Manure your land, feed your cattle well, take care of what you make, spend but what is absolutely necessary, use economy in everything, and you will become rich.—*Standard.*

Farmers usually begin to sow small grain next month; and the hard winters for the last three or four years goes to prove that the sooner small grain is put in the ground the less danger there is of its being froze out. If small grain is sowed in September and October, there is very little danger of a hard winter injuring it. But if it is put off until winter sets in, the probability is that it will be frozen out, provided it is a wet winter.

Everything is very quiet now; there is nothing to harass the farmer or detain him in his work, and it is his duty to make all he can, that there may be a surplus for next year, and thus bring down present prices to the old standard. —*Standard*

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH
Salisbury. July 1, 1865 tf-42

Webster's Spelling Books

FOR SALE AT THE BANNER PRINTING Office. Also, our own series—Spellers, Readers, Grammers, Arithmetics, &c., &c.
tf-75

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of
LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of
Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.
J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.
gust 8 1865 tf-63

THE
Underwriters' Agency
OF NEW YORK,
CASH ASSETS,
Three Million Dollars,
ISSUE POLICIES OF
Fire & Marine Insurance
Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable
CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE
ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.
Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.—tfd77

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a superior Family Carriage and Harness for sale.
Apply to JOHN WASHINGTON, or
DR. M. WHITEHEAD.
Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensbrough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, &c for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,
DRY GOODS, RIBBONS,
Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE
MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main St.
Aug. 26, '65-tf.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.
OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.
June 15, 1865.

STRAYED

ON Monday evening, a bay horse about 15½ hands high, small white speck in face, splint on right fore leg.

Any one returning said horse to me or giving information at Henderson & Schafer's Drug Store, leading to recovery, will be amply rewarded.

C. W. PEARSON.
Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1865. 6td-76

THE Firm of PERKINS & BARROWS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. B. BARROWS

WILL continue the business at the old stand Cowan's Brick row, where the citizens will find an extensive assortment of GOODS.
Aug. 25, 1865.—tfd77

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.
Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

CONCORD FEMALE
COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15.00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

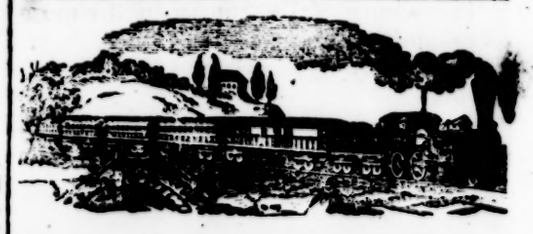
Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C
Salisbury July 24, pd—1m-61

MICHAEL BROWN
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes.
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery.
Hats Black & Drab.
Suspenders.
Irish Linen,
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts.
Black Braid
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63



WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.,

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1865.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Newton, on Thursday the 31st day of August next

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States can vote and take part in the meeting.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Secretary and Treasury.
July 31, 1865-2td-63

HOPKINS & CO.,
HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.
Oposite Hanover St.
Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.
July 9, 1865. 1mpd-64

HD. QR'S. POST SALISBURY, N. C.
August 21st 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No 2.

TO preserve the peace of society and to prevent drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the town of Salisbury, it is ordered:

1 That all licenses heretofore granted to sell intoxicating or spirituous liquors, are revoked, and any sale of intoxicating liquors by *any* person, will subject the stock to confiscation and the offender to punishment.

2 Soldiers or citizens found drunk will be arrested by the Police guard and subjected to such punishment as the military authorities in the case of soldiers; and the civil authorities in the case of citizens; shall determine.

3 Under the term "spirituous liquors," are included all patent drinks, such as "Plantation Bitters" &c, and the giving away of any article that can intoxicate will be considered a sale within the meaning of this order.

The Provost Marshal and the commanding officer of the Police Guard will be vigilant in ferreting out and bringing to justice any offenders against the provisions of the above order.

By order of
JASPER PACKARD, Col.
128 Ind. Vols. Comd'g. Post.
HENRY LONG, 1st. Lieut.
and Act. Post Adjt.
Aug 24. 6td-77

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to held said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furhish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.